

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS**

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,**

**Plaintiff,**

**v.**

**JAMELL C. NEWBERN,**

**Defendant.**

**Case No. 05-cr-30071-DRH**

**MEMORANDUM & ORDER**

**HERNDON, Chief Judge:**

Defendant Jamell C. Newbern has filed a *pro se* Motion for Retroactive Application of Sentencing Guidelines to Crack Cocaine Offense, pursuant to **18 U.S.C. § 3582** (Doc. 38). Administrative Order No. 102<sup>1</sup> was issued in this case (Doc. 39) and the Office of the Federal Public Defender (“FPD”) for the Southern District of Illinois was appointed to represent Defendant in this matter for the purposes of determining whether a reduction of sentence pursuant to **18 U.S.C. §**

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<sup>1</sup> Administrative Order No. 102, dated December 19, 2007, instructs the Clerk of the Court to appoint the Federal Public Defenders Office to represent each defendant who files a motion for reduction of sentence based upon the amended advisory sentencing guidelines regarding the disparity between sentences for convictions of powder cocaine offenses versus crack cocaine offenses (see United States Sentencing Guidelines § 2D1.1).

**3582** was appropriate. Protocol implemented by the FPD requires a review of Defendant's case to determine eligibility for a sentence reduction and then to either file an amended petition requesting said reduction if Defendant is determined to be eligible or else a motion to withdraw from representation if Defendant is found ineligible.

Also before the Court is the FPD's Motion to Withdraw (Doc. 44) on the basis that the FPD can make no non-frivolous arguments in support of a reduction pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c). ***See Anders v. California, 386 U.S. 738, 744 (1967)***. The Court allowed Defendant time to file a response. To date, no response has been filed. The FPD has determined, after review of Defendant's case, that he is ineligible for a **§ 3582** sentence reduction. **Section 3582(c)(2)** allows the Court to reduce a defendant's previously imposed sentence where "a defendant . . . has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment based on a sentencing range that has subsequently been lowered by the Sentencing Commission pursuant to **28 U.S.C. § 994(o)**." In doing so, the Court must consider the factors set forth in **18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)** and must ensure that any reduction "is consistent with applicable policy statements issued by the Sentencing Commission." **18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2)**. Thus, a defendant urging a sentence reduction under **§ 3582(c)(2)** must satisfy two criteria: (1) the Sentencing Commission must have lowered the applicable guideline sentencing range, and (2) the reduction must be consistent with applicable policy statements issued by the Sentencing Commission. If the defendant cannot satisfy the

first criterion, the Court has no subject matter jurisdiction to consider the reduction request. ***United States v. Lawrence*, 535 F.3d 631, 637-38 (7th Cir. 2008); see *United States v. Forman*, 553 F.3d 585, 588 (7th Cir. 2009), cert. denied, 129 S. Ct. 2817 (2009).**

Defendant cannot satisfy the first criterion because he was not “sentenced to a term of imprisonment based on a sentencing range that has subsequently been lowered by the Sentencing Commission pursuant to **28 U.S.C. § 994(o).**” **18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2).** Amendments 706 and 711 amended U.S.S.G. § 2D1.1(c) as of November 1, 2007, to lower by two points the base offense levels associated with various amounts of crack cocaine. The Sentencing Commission amended U.S.S.G. § 2D1.1(c) intending to alter the disparity in sentences involving crack cocaine and sentences involving powder cocaine. Defendant, however, was sentenced based on his base offense level set forth in U.S.S.G. § 4B1.1 (“Career Offender”), not his base offense level set forth in U.S.S.G. § 2D1.1. **See *Forman*, 553 F.3d at 589-90.** Thus, his guideline range has not been lowered, and he cannot satisfy the first criterion under **18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2)** for obtaining a sentence reduction.

Therefore, the Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction to consider his reduction request as it pertains to the November 1, 2007 amendment. **See *Forman*, 553 F.3d at 588; *Lawrence*, 535 F.3d at 637-38.** In his *pro se* Motion, Defendant also argues that his sentence should be reduced because the Court unconstitutionally

enhanced his sentence based on his status as a career offender (Doc. 38). This argument is outside of the scope of relief authorized under **§ 3582(c)(2)**. Further, it is more appropriately made in a **§ 2255** habeas petition, which, the Court notes, Defendant has since filed (*see Newbern v. United States*, Case No. 10-cv-64 (S.D. Ill. 2010) (Herndon, J.)). Accordingly, any modification of Defendant's sentence based on the asserted argument that the career offender enhancement was unconstitutionally applied is found to be without merit and thus, denied.

The Court therefore **GRANTS** counsel's Motion to Withdraw (Doc. 44) and in part **DISMISSES** for lack of jurisdiction and in part **DENIES** Defendant's *pro se* Motion for Retroactive Application of Sentencing Guidelines to Crack Cocaine Offense, pursuant to **18 U.S.C. § 3582** (Doc. 38). The Clerk is **DIRECTED** to mail a copy of this Order via U.S. mail to defendant Jamell C. Newbern,, #05169-025, Greenville FCI, Inmate Mail/Parcels, P.O. Box 5000, Greenville, IL 62246.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

Signed this 14th day of April, 2010.

/s/ David R. Herndon

**Chief Judge  
United States District Court**